◆ CLASSIFIED SECTION ◆

Card of Thanks:

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to all who were so kind to us during our recent bereavement. Also for the floral designs, cards and food.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilliam. (11tc)

For Rent: 3 room apartment. One block from high school.
Mrs. H. C. Pulliam,
(11tc) Appomattox, Va.

Building Sites For Sale: 3 acre tracts and up. Located 1 mile south of Appomattox, on Route 26. See J. R. or Earl Lane, Appomattox, Va. (11-8-2tp)

FOR SALE: 191 acre farm. One and one-half mile east of Oakville. Will sell farm as a whole, with equipment and stock, or will sell separate. See:
Leo Zielinski,
Rt. 3, Appomattox, Va. (11tp)

Notice: Landowners! Get Posted signs now, from the Times-Virginian. While they last: 25c per dozen.

Notice: Hunters: We have a supply of hunting permit cards.
The Times-Virginian.

FOR SALE: Nice Pigs.
F. P. O'BRIEN
Route 2, Appomattox, Va. (11tp)

FOR SALE: Beagle rabbit dogs and puppies. Reasonable.
G. C. Maxwell,
(11-8-2tp) Pamplin, Va.

Would appreciate help in locating or returning horse-drawn scoop-pan that belonged to my father. Probably loaned to someone or left on job site.
Alice S. Harwood.
(11-8-2tc)

CHINESE CHESTNUT - Blight-resistant, early-bearing trees make beautiful shade and bear delicious nuts the second or third year after being transplanted. S uccessfully grown from Maine to Florida. Two 2 to 3 ft. Trees—Special Offer No. 1—$4.75, Postpaid. Write for Free Copy 56-page Planting Guide offering complete Fruit Trees, Nut Trees, Berry Plants, and Ornamental Plant Material. Salespeople wanted.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA
(11tc)

FOR SALE: 1947 Ford Dump Truck. In good condition. Good tires —$1,200.00. 1948 International 1 1-2 ton, $1,200.00. 1951 Chevrolet Standard 2 door sedan, under 5,000 miles—$1,575.00.
Alice S. Harwood.
(11.8-2tc)

NOTICE: Dial 3292 (Day Service and dial 2573 emergency night service for Taxi. Prompt service, Use our service station in the heart of Appomattox.
We give 2 & H Green Stamps
BOB BONEY

ENGINE REBUILDING
Tractor, Truck, Stationary
JOHN P. HUGHES MOTOR CO.,
INC.
Lynchburg, Va.
Telephone 7300
(tfc)

SPECIAL FLASH: Just received a CARLOAD of PLASTER BOARD, all sizes. Now is the time to paint your home with "famous STAG paints," OAK GALLON MAKES TWO. Beautify and make more comfortable your home by putting on "ASBESTOS SHINGLES," you will be "delighted with your results." FOR "BUILDING MATERIALS" of all kinds, see
H. E. DeWITT COMPANY
LYNCHBURG, VA.
(9-6-tfc)

FOR SALE: Why not buy a nice, almost new home near town, and quit paying rent? Would you like to own one of the best farms in Appomattox County? Well, we have it and due to age would sell to some younger man.
W. S. GUTHRIE,
(10-11-5tp)

WANTED: Feed Wheat, Paying $1.70 per bushel. Also will buy No. 1 wheat at $2.05 per bu.
Appomattox Feed & Grain Store, back of Babcock's Store. Phone 3083. Appomattox, Va. (tfc)

FALWELL WELL
CORPORATION
and Diamond Drill Contractors
First in Experience
First in Equipment
First in Quality
Phone 2-2357 Box 892
Lynchburg, Va.

Presbyterian Annual
BAZAAR
"Nov. 10th"
"School Cafeteria"
Lunch. Cafeteria Style
11 to 1
Supper 5 - 8 P. M.
Boon for thrifty & early
Christmas shoppers

WE ARE NOW PAYING $1.00 per hundred pounds for miscellaneous scrap iron—Light Iron, cut apart, free of whole bodies, 75c per hundred pounds. Highest prices paid for rags and other metals. Lynchburg Iron & Metal Company, Park Ave. & Kemper St., Lynchburg, Va. (10-25-tfc)

For Quick, Reliable
TAXI SERVICE
DIAL 2823
Ferguson & Ayers
(10-18-tfc)

CINDERS FOR SALE: for drain field for septic tank or for putting on roads. Phone 3083 office, or 3242 home. —Vernell Mitchell.
(10-18-tfc) Appomattox, Va.

Lost: October 12, two fox hounds, one male, white with red markings; one female, white with lemon markings. Name plate on collar of each. If found notify: Dr. W. O. Tune, Brookneal, Va. and receive reward.
(11-1-2tp)

Plants For Sale: Cabbage and lettuce for spring heading. Also giant Pansies and other perennial flower plants. Apply to: Mrs. L. W. Wilkes, Appomattox, Va.
(11-1-2tc)

[illegible] Leave your orders for belts, buckles and covered buttons at Ingle's Department Store.
(11-1-4tp)

House For Rent: Six rooms, with water and bath, full basement, all modern conveniences. Three and one half miles out of Appomattox. Nearly two acres of land. Apply to
Mrs. Jessie Mayberry, or J. E. Handy. (11-1-2tp)

Uncle Sam Says

Use "take-it-easy" years beckon invitingly to farm people who have built up a retirement fund in United States Defense Bonds. As the only large group of Americans not covered by group security or pension plans, farmers find Defense Bonds are ideal kind of retirement fund. Defense Bonds are absolutely safe—backed by the full resources of this great country—and they pay a good rate of interest—3% invested today becomes $100 in 10 years and $133.33 in 20 years. U. S. Treasury Department

Gypsum

Gypsum beds are found in all parts of the world. Most extraction processes involve mining operations, sometimes to a depth of 700 feet. Other deposits are on the surface or have shallow overburdens that lend themselves to quarrying operations. The rock has been exploited commercially in the United States since 1838, when the J. B. King Company of New York, N. Y., imported gypsum from Nova Scotia. Subsequently, large gypsum deposits were discovered throughout the United States, particularly in Western New York state, Northern Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Texas, California and Kansas. After extraction from the earth, gypsum rock is passed through a heavy jaw type crusher and reduced to pieces about two or three inches in size. At the hammer mill, the gypsum rock is further reduced in size—the maximum pieces being about ½ inch in diameter. The rock is then heated in a calciner or kettle, which process removes about ¾ of the water from the rock. Essentially, this is the material which is delivered to the plasterer on the job.

Dermatologist Says Sunburn May Be More Than Skin Deep

Sunburn may be more than skin deep, a Pittsburgh dermatologist warned in an article in the current (August) issue of Today's Health published by the American Medical Association.

Besides the immediate skin burn and possible infection resulting from excessive exposure to the sun, there may be consequences after a period of months to a year, according to Dr. Lester Hollander.

"The acute consequences of a sunburn are dwarfed when we consider some of the diseases it affects," he said, listing three.

One disease, known as xeroderma pigmentosum but a rarity, is marked by roughness and dryness of the skin. It occurs only in certain families, mostly in teen-age boys and young men, and develops at the site of freckles on the face. At first these are unduly deep-hued; later they form ulcers and the skin around them forms highly malignant cancers. Sunlight accelerates these changes.

A second, and another infrequent disease, is disseminated lupus erythematosus, which affects the skin. The disease includes a residual dermatitis (at the site of a sunburn, as a rule), leukopenia (lowering of the white cell content of the blood), loss of supporting connective tissue in the internal organs and a gradual and persistent general weakness.

Thirdly, Dr. Hollander pointed out, there are many reports to indicate that the sun plays a provocative role in the development of skin cancer, which is found more often in people who work outdoors and under the sun, like farmers.

"The length of time spent in the sun, even if it lurks behind clouds, is responsible for the broiling of the skin and the resultant painful product, most appropriately named 'sunburn,'" he said. "Sunburn is an acute dermatitis caused by actinic rays. It may be mild or severe; it may pass inconsequentially or it may have grave results.

Velocity of Bullet Affects 'Bang' from Fired Pistol

The question of what causes the "bang" or noise from a fired gun has always intrigued a considerable segment of the shooting public. Many gunners have taken it for granted that the noise is made by the "explosion" of the powder in the charge. Others have not been as willing to accept the theories of laymen whose opinions lack the backing of scientific knowledge.

Dr. C. S. Cummins, supervisor of physics and ballistics research, Remington Arms Company, Inc., recently wrote an article describing some experiments on the analysis of the sound from a 22 rim fire cartridge. These studies revealed that, once the velocity of this bullet exceeds the velocity of sound in air (approximately 1100 feet per second), the major portion of the noise arises from the so-called "bow wave" or "shock wave" originating with the bullet and the contribution of the expanding gases at the muzzle is relatively small. It was also known that, as the velocity of the bullet increases, the loudness of the "crack" or "bang" increases rapidly up to a bullet velocity about 1300 feet per second, after which it continues to increase, but at a slower rate.

Child's Eye-Enemy

One of the greatest potential enemies of a child's eyesight is an uninformed parent, particularly in cases of eye injuries, says the Better Vision Institute. The average parent, of course, tries hard to see that children are kept out of situations dangerous to their vision and prevented from playing with things that might inflict injuries. But many a doting mother or father is remiss after trouble has struck. One hazardous belief is in the efficacy of the "home remedy." Boric acid and Argyrol are considered by many to be cure-alls for eye troubles. But this is not the case; in fact, vital time may be wasted in reliance on such products when professional guidance should be sought. Any thinking parent is alert enough to seek professional aid when there is an obvious eye injury, such as a cut. But an injury that does not seem particularly serious is often ignored after only cursory medicine-chest treatment. Unfortunately, the pain involved in an eye injury is not necessarily an indication of its seriousness; nor is the external appearance of the eye. A relatively minor blow on the eyeball, for example, may seriously damage the inner eye and the vision without apparent manifestations.

State halts practice of buying paper for printers.

E. C. Glass, 70, dies in Lynchburg.

Senator Lodge repeats plea for new Loyalty Board.

West Texas Mountains Give Evidence of Primitive Age

Approximately a ton of fossils representing the teeming life of 200,000,000 years ago—the so-called Permian era of earth's history—was collected this summer in the Glass Mountains of west Texas by Dr. G. Arthur Cooper, Smithsonian Institution curator of invertebrate paleontology.

The fossil deposits of the Glass Mountains are one of the most abundant sources of the great variety of Permian creatures. During the Permian era these mountains apparently were near the southeast shore of a large inland sea that covered much of our present Southwest. A considerable variety of sea-bottom and pelagic creatures representing the primitive life of the time apparently gathered off small rocky reefs close to the shore.

Among the most abundant of these were goniatites. They were of the group with chambered shell known as cephalopods, sea creatures with much the same internal mechanism as squids and octopuses of the present. These goniatites were mostly small, ranging up to 4 inches in diameter.

Abundant on the reefs also were creatures belonging to the general class of protozoans — which exist now mainly as microscopic animals, many of which are internal parasites. They are characterized especially by consisting of single cells. Protozoans are the most primitive forms of animal life but were not always small or microscopic. Some Permian protozoans, called fusulines reached a length of over 2 inches. Other later kinds living in the more recent past attained approximately the size of a silver dollar.

Further explorations for fossil bearing Permian rocks are being carried out this summer in New Mexico by A. L. Brownber and W. T. Allen, of the Smithsonian staff. Here also was an embayment of an ancient sea where primitive creatures congregated in great abundance.

Modern Colorado Mining Rush Is Search for Uranium Ores

Colorado mines gold, as well as silver, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, coal and oil-rich shale. Its modern mining "rush," however, has been for uranium. On the desolate Colorado Plateau west of the Rockies, prospectors with Geiger counters prowl sandstone draws and mesas searching for carnary-yellow carnotite ore that is "gold" to the atomic energy program.

Boulder, home of the University of Colorado a dozen miles north of Rocky Flats, boasts that it is the only city in America with exclusive rights to a glacier. Tourists from many parts of the world join the townspeople once a year in climbing to the Arapaho ice nest that serves Boulder as a frozen reservoir.

Between the plateau floor of Rocky Flats and jagged mountain crests more than 13,000 feet in the clouds, travelers can see five climatic "life zones." Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir give way too Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine. Alpine fir and finally to treeless expanses where the winds carry the chill of Arctic wastes.

This is Colorado's High Country, the gigantic wall against which the newest of America's "secret cities of the atom" will be built.

Mother Your Tree

Shade trees need "mothering" at times. Little plants get such attention. But a shade tree, which is merely a big plant, too often has to make its own way in the world, unaided by human care. Households get rather lavish care. They are fed and watered. They are transplanted when they become pot-bound. They are kept free of noxious gases and insect pests. Garden flowers get "mothering" care, too. They are small enough to command attention several times a week. And they need nursing very often. But when a shade tree grows tall and taller, perhaps than the house, many owners begin to take them for granted, like a big husky boy suddenly become man and ready to shift for himself. The tree becomes too big for the owner to 'see' in the mothering-sense. He does see, however, a small plant in the window or a rose along the garden wall. "The shade and comfort and beauty the tree gives seem to have been there forever, and will go on that way. Then something happens. Dead wood begins to show up. Leaves are not so full and green. Disease and insects attack. Beauty fades. Then the tree owner wakes up to the need of 'mothering' care."

Helicopter Transport

Until the Korean war began, less than 1,200 helicopters had been built in America. Yet they had already begun to do such diverse jobs as fighting fires, carrying mail, surveying Alaskan glaciers, dusting farm crops, exploring volcanoes, harpooning whales and lifting church steeples. Late in 1950, the Army announced it was organizing helicopter transport companies. Attached to combat elements, 23 matches to a unit, these groups are designed to take men, equipment and supplies across bridgeless rivers, over mountain peaks, across jungles or swamps where trucks could not go.

Booming Marriage Rates Are Leveling, Experts Say

The soaring marriage rates which followed World War II throughout much of the world have now declined to approximately pre-war levels, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's statisticians.

In reporting upon the extent to which World War II has influenced marriage rates during the past decade, the statisticians note that the changes varied from country to country, with the most pronounced effects felt in the occupied nations and in those belligerents actively engaged in hostilities. In the neutrals, on the other hand, there was relatively little change.

In 1930-1942 the English-speaking nations experienced a high point in the number of marriages which was followed by a decline for two or three years. Termination of the conflict, however, brought a new high, the peak occurring in 1945 in the British Isles, and the following year in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

"In this country," say the statisticians, "the rate of 16.3 marriages per 1,000 population attained in 1946 was not only the highest in the nation's history, but also higher than that of any other country in the postwar period."

The rate of marriages fell off greatly in the occupied countries of Europe during the later years of the war. In some, as Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and Romania, it was continually below the prewar level of 8 marriages per 1,000 population not uncommon.

However, in almost every case the end of the struggle brought a sharp upturn and in some instances, especially France, the number of marriages remains much higher today than in the pre-war period.

Use of Poison First Step In Battle Against Rats

While there are seveal irmportant measures in ridding your farm of rats, use of poison is the first step, says Wayne Colberg, entomologist of NDAC Extension Service. He recommends red squill and warfarin for this purpose.

A poison program against rats ought to be combined with a general cleanup of the farmstead to eliminate hiding and breeding places. Ratproofing of buildings will keep the pests out and simplify the rat problem. Colberg also advises a community control campaign, so the pests will not just move from one farm to another, as often happens.

In poisoning rats, mix the poison in different kinds of food. Put this bait out in small bunches—a teaspoonful at a place. Put it where the rats feed, so it will be found easily. Don't put it in the burrows. Bait the whole farm with enough bait for all the rats. Put the bait out in the afternoon, then pick up any uneaten baits the next morning. Use fresh food for the bait.

Moistened rolled oats, fresh bread, cornmeal, meat scraps, hamburger, fresh or canned fish, apples, carrots, tomatoes and cheese are all good baits.

In regard to the kind of poison to use, Colberg points out that red squill is excellent. It is safe to use and will kill rats without injuring farm animals.

Warfarin is the newest rat poison available and is safe to use. Rats and mice cannot detect this poison in the bait and will keep on eating it.

There are other poisons but more care must be taken in their use. Arsenic is one of these, but this poison will kill farm animals and chickens.

Truman challenges Kremlin to accept "foolproof" arms reduction program as advanced by the Western Powers.

Republicans gain seat in the state senate in Virginia elections.

TURKEY SHOOT
November 10, 1951
Lee Theatre Ball Park
1 to 5 P. M.
Sponsored By
Appomattox
Volunteer Fire Co.

Great Lessons from the Good Book
IN THE Bible SPEAKS
This paper has a

For Complete Eye Care
Consult Your
EYE PHYSICIAN
Then See Your
GUILD OPTICIAN
A. G. JEFFERSON
Ground Floor
Allied Arts Bldg.
Exclusively Optical
Lynchburg, Va.

ladstone

[illegible], Nov. 5.- Bobby McAllister has a position in Blackstone Sunday at his home

[illegible]lose attending the recent meeting in Richmond were [illegible] Mitchell, Mrs. J. B. [illegible]Mrs. James Sites, Mrs. J. [illegible] and Mrs. W. B. Jobe, Jr.

[illegible]bel Layne, who has been some time with relatives in [illegible], is now visiting her [illegible] G. L. Brown.

[illegible] Mrs. James Sites spent [illegible]end in Williamsburg with [illegible] Dr. James Sites and his

[illegible]e, Nov. 3.- Miss Virginia [illegible]Rustburg is spending a [illegible] with her sister, Mrs. W. [illegible]and family.

[illegible]Henson is a patient at the [illegible]spital at Clifton Forge.

ncord

[illegible], Nov. 3.- A bazaar and [illegible]le held at the Concord [illegible]al on Friday, November [illegible] to be sponsored by the [illegible]ociety of the Bethlehem [illegible]apper will be served from [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible]ckie Davis, a senior at [illegible]shington College is visiting [illegible]rry this week-end.

Mrs. J. E. Jordan visited [illegible] Charlotte, N. C., this

[illegible]awkins, of Lynchburg visited [illegible]ther, T. B. Hawkins dur- [illegible]week-end.

[illegible]. E. Scruggs is spending [illegible] in Tampa, Florida, with [illegible]ter.

[illegible] this week of Mrs. A. J. [illegible]re Mr. and Mrs. Walter [illegible] Mrs. C. B. Wahr, Jr., of

ored Dots

[illegible] group of relatives and [illegible]ended the funeral service [illegible]Douglas Archie Watkins [illegible]d this life on Saturday, [illegible], at 2:55 here. The serv- [illegible]held from First Baptist [illegible] last Thursday at 3:00 [illegible]. Deceased was 79 years [illegible] was one of Appomattox's [illegible]ens and had been active [illegible] and community all exc- [illegible]t several years. He was [illegible]of 18 children. Two pre- [illegible]ed to the grave. He was a [illegible]rmer Sunday School Su- [illegible]ent and trustee of the First [illegible]urch. He was a member [illegible]auxiliary of the church. [illegible] to his church activities [illegible]a member of the Appomat- [illegible]tment Association, treas- [illegible]ent Appomattox school [illegible]mber of the Appomattox [illegible]d deacons union and was [illegible]asurer of the State Ad- [illegible]ncil of the Vocational [illegible] Advisory Council. He was [illegible]mber of Grand Order o f

[illegible]llowing order of services [illegible]nducted: Recesional, Near- [illegible]ed to Thee; Hymn; Scrip- [illegible]9: N Nuns, of Richmond, [illegible]rmer pastor of the First [illegible]urch; prayer, Rev. C. A. [illegible] of Appomattox, a former [illegible] of the deceased; acknowledge- [illegible]telegrams, by Miss Hest- [illegible]; remarks by Mrs. M. [illegible] supervisor of local schools, [illegible]ng A. Burke of the Appo- [illegible]County schools; resolutions [illegible]ally obituary by Rev. R. [illegible]ads by Mrs. R. Q. Lawson; [illegible] by the pastor, Rev. N. [illegible]Music was furnished by [illegible] of members of the [illegible]Circle' association, under [illegible]ion of Mrs. G. L. James, [illegible]s sons, 8 grandsons, 15 [illegible]s, 7 great grand chil- [illegible]ter and a host of other [illegible] and friends.

[illegible]ublic is invited to hear Sis- [illegible]Thomas and the Dearing- [illegible]of Lynchburg in a mu- [illegible]m at the Promise Land [illegible]ch Sunday at 8:00 P. M. [illegible] is sponsored by the

[illegible]e services were held at [illegible] Baptist Church last Sun- [illegible]Regular preaching hour.

[illegible]ublic is invited to attend [illegible]ices at the First Baptist [illegible]ch Sunday at 8:00 P. M. [illegible]ir, The Galilee choir will

[illegible]ublic is invited to the ordi- [illegible]ion of Alfred Fleshman [illegible]of the Mount Shiloh [illegible]urch this Sunday at 11:30 [illegible] from Galilee, Prom- [illegible]St. Paul Churches will [illegible]e council. All deacons are [illegible]ended the services.

[illegible] Country Editor, at [illegible]WDJ, Lynchburg.

VETERANS' NEWS

Payment of the second special dividend on National Service Life Insurance policies has passed the halfway mark, the Veterans Administration said, with more than 4,000,000 checks mailed to eligible policy holders, out of an estimated total of slightly over 8,000,000.

The total amount payable in the second dividend is estimated at approximately $685,000,000. Checks already mailed total slightly more than $300,000,000.

With the dividend checks going out approximately on schedule, VA predicts that the last checks will go into the mails by April, 1952. This would mean the payments would cover a period of one year, as originally planned.

The dividend is payable to veterans who had National Service Life Insurance policies in force with premium payments for three months or longer between the anniversary date in 1948 and the corresponding date in 1951. It is not necessary for veterans to make applications for the dividends.

Where veterans held more than one policy during the three-year period, VA cautioned, dividend payments will be made separately on each policy, usually on different dates. When a NSLI policy expired during the period and was renewed, the veteran would thus receive two checks, if premiums were paid for three months or more on each policy.

Veterans Administration said it will review all applications of veterans claiming compensation or pension because of multiple sclerosis (a kind of creeping paralysis- to determine whether those not now on the roll are entitled to compensation under a new law.

More Older Population

The population of the state of Virginia shows an increasing number and percentage of older people each year, according to the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics.

In 1930, 116,678 persons living in Virginia were 65 or older. The number of persons in this age bracket for the year of 1950 was 214,972. This represents an increase of 84 per cent, while the population (all ages) increased only 37 per cent during this period.

"Preventive medicine and private medical care have assisted in extending the life span," stated Dr. Mack I. Stanholts, State Health Commissioner.

"As encouraging as this fact may be, we should not forget that the aged are subject to the chronic diseases which shorten tissue structure and weaken the body," Dr. Stanholts continued.

"The three leading causes of death most prevalent among older ages are heart disease, vascular lesions, and cancer. These three causes constituted nearly three-fourths (73 per cent) of the deaths from all causes among persons 65 years of age and over in Virginia during 1950. In 1950, 2,486 persons 65 or over died from heart disease, representing a rate of 2,131.7 per 100,000 population of the same age bracket. This disease claimed 6,987 old persons in 1950 at a rate of 2,836.8. Vascular lesions and c ncer rates showed similar rises in 1950 over the rates of 1930.

"Overeating, undersleeping, undue worry, the habitual use of stimulants of various types, and disregard for personal safety, contribute much to the total of those persons who die in the period after 65. To this list must be added the failure of many old persons to have a periodic physical check-up by the family physician to determine whether their body is as good as it appears to be or whether some condition exists that needs prompt medical attention.

"Many of the factors that help to make a healthy, happy old age are living right, (2) regular physical examinations, and (3) keeping physically and mentally active without becoming overtired," Dr. Stanholts concluded.

TOO MANY FISH MEANS POOR FISHING

Too many fish are spoiling the fishing in Albemarle Lake, according to a September survey made by the fish division chief, G. W. Bullock of the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. He was assisted in the survey by Dr. Dean Rosebery and Albemarle game wardens Bill Napier and Mike Elliott.

The survey disclosed too many bluegills, catfish, and crappies. Bluegills and crappies are so numerous they are stunted, and the overpopulation of bluegills kept the largemouth bass from reproducing last spring by eating all of the eggs.

There are plenty of large bass in the lake, but few of small size, which are required to thin down the bluegills. In an attempt to bring the lake back into balance the fish division has recommended the stocking of 4,000 fingerling bass.

The most outstanding fact uncovered in the lake was that it is essentially a catfish pond. Interested bystanders were astounded at the abundance of "Mr. Whiskers," as the nets were brought up. There are two ways to get them out of the lake. by convincing the public to fish for catfish and less for game fish, or drain the pond and start from scratch. Draining would be the better way to balance the population, but it would be impossible to have fishing next year. Therefore, fish division personnel decided to try corrective restocking with the 4,000 fingerlings, in the hope that they will reduce the bluegill population to a point they will not interfere with the bass spawn next year.

The fish division's recommendations to the Albemarle Lake Anglers are that they fish for bullheads, bluegills, and stunted crappies; at the same time taking out their legal limits of each."

The fish division plans to follow the progress of fishing in the lake through next spring and summer, to determine what further management practices should be carried out.

LARDER WELL STOCKED ON POULTRY MEATS

The nation is approaching the winter months with a well-stocked larder of pou iry meats.

D. U. Livermore, poultry marketing specialist at V. P. I., says there were about 120,000,000 pounds of turkey, chicken roasters, and fryers on hand the first of October and that the peak is yet to come.

The supply of turkey totaled slightly more than 40,000,000 pounds, slightly less than last year, but substancially more than in 1949. Cold storage of turkey usually hits a peak in January.

If the pattern of the past few years hold good, turkey storage holdings should approach 100,000,000 pounds by December 1, and may hit a peak of around 125,000,000 pounds by January or February. From then until mid-summer 1952, storage holdings will decline until the new 1952 crops begin to move to market.

The supply of 60,000,000 pounds of chicken roasters and fowl in storage is about 15,000,000 pounds in excess of holdings at the same time for the past two years. Holdings of roasters and fowl usually reach a peak around the first of the year. A supply of nearly 100,000,000 pounds should be on hand on January 1.

Storage holdings of broilers and fryers on October 1 totaled 20,000,000 pounds. Holdings of this type of chickens are never very large since the supply coming from farms is little affected by season. Broiler and fryer cold storage holdings have varied this year between a high of about 30,000,000 pounds last February to a low of 15,000,000 pounds in August.

The larder is not so well off concerning eggs. Cold storgae holdings on October 1 were down 40 per cent from a year earlier, and 72 per cent below the 1945-49 average.

HIGHER PRICES IN STORE FOR DAIRY FEED

Still higher feed prices are in store for dairymen, according to forecasts by dairy marketing specialists.

The worst drought since the early 30's has cut the growth of pasture and caused many dairymen to dip into their winter feed supply of hay and silage to maintain current milk production.

The situatio nhas and will put many, who heretofore have produced most of their own feed, buying on the feed market. Hay prices particularly are expected to show substancial increases. The hay price already has advanced about $1.40 per ton from August to September.

Feed grain prices have been 10 to 15 per cent higher this year than in 1950. Although October and November are usually the low price months for corn, little or no price decline is likely this fall. The reduction in the size of the crop this year, plus a strong demand for corn by livestock feeders will put an effective prop under the price, the specialists believe.

With livestock population at a near record high and supplies of all corn dwindling, farmers likely will be slow moving their corn to market. This could bring forth higher corn prices during the winter months; and corn prices generally pave the way for the price trends of other feed grains.

Hoover favors congressional check on military spending.

Princess and Duke attend church service in Quebec.

Rapid series of atomic tests made by U. S. on Nevada proving ground.

Americans retain Ryder Cup, defeating British team.

Maryland ranked at top of football race in Southern Conference.

Tennessee believed likely selection for the Sugar Bowl.

Washington and Lee downs V. P. I., 60 to 0 at Richmond.

Joe Louis advised to quit ring.

Appomattox is a growing town.

RICHARD D. ROBINSON
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